

The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 42. NO. 26

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1909.

PRICE THREE CENTS

SPECIALS THIS WEEK

AT

DeValinger's Cash Store
TOWNSEND, DEL.

Best Ginger Snaps	4c lb
Men's 65c Tennis Shoes	32c
15c Coffee cut to	11c lb
8c Shirting Prints cut to	5c yd
10c Percals (Blue and gray) cut to	6c yd
Men's \$2.50 Ox-Blood Ties cut to	\$1.50
Ladies' 18c Under Vestscut to	10c
Ladies' \$1.25 and \$1.50 Underskirts cut to	98c
Ladies' \$1.00 Underskirts cut to	79c
Ladies' \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Waists cut to	98c
Ladies' \$2.50 Tan Oxfords cut to	\$1.69
Good Tender Stewing Beef cut to	8c lb
2 lbs. Tender Juicy Steak	25c
Best Pic-nic Hams	12c lb

Compare these prices with what you have been paying and you should be convinced that by using the cash you can save at least a third on your store bill. Can you make money easier than that? Try using the cash for one month and you will be surprised at how much better and how much cheaper you can live. Your cash will go further here than elsewhere. Try it. Bring all your Chickens, Butter and Eggs here, they are just the same as cash to us, and we give the highest market prices for them.

W. T. DEVALINGER,
TOWNSEND, DELAWARE.

W. B. HALL

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W. B. HALL, NORTH BROAD STREET
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

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POISON IN MISTAKE FOR MEDICINE

ELKTON, Md., June 22.—Given a decoction containing strychnine in mistake for the medicine she was to have, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bloom Lake, of the Second District, narrowly escaped death last evening. As the child did not improve some time later she was given another dose of the same medicine. In a few minutes she became violently ill, and it was then discovered that she had been given the strychnine medicine. It so happened that Dr. Tuse, of Baltimore, a brother-in-law of Lake, was visiting relatives close by and he was hastily summoned and revived the child.

TO CAUSE THE WHITES OF EGGS TO COME TO A FROTH

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LETS TO ORIGINAL STATES

While the area conceded to the 13 original States by the peace treaty of 1783 was 82,000 square miles, their present area is but 22,000 square miles, the other 50,000 square miles forming in whole or in part 13 other States.

**A. E. ABELL COMPANY,
Publishers and Proprietors,
BALTIMORE, MD.**

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19th, 1909.
The President and the Attorney-General have completed the draft of the proposed amendment to the tariff bill, imposing a tax of two per cent. on the net earnings of corporations, and have submitted it to Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee. Some time was spent by the Committee in considering the draft, and the advisability of placing a minimum limitation in the bill, was discussed, so that corporations whose net earnings were less than the stipulated amount would not be required to pay any tax. No decision, however, was reached and no such change will be made unless it commands itself to the President and his legal advisers. There is every indication that the tax on corporations will be added to the tariff bill without difficulty and without prolonged debate and that it will receive the almost unanimous support of both parties. Mr. Taft is greatly in earnest in his advocacy of this tax and is urging all Senators to get into line with the organization and vote for it, and the consensus of opinion is that the President's recommendation will actually hasten the enactment of the tariff law.

The Democrats are endeavoring to devise some scheme by which a direct vote on the income tax proposition can be obtained, and also, a method by which they can get some credit for the tax on the net earnings of corporations. In the recent discussions on this subject, Senator Daniel recalled the fact that early in the debate he offered an amendment providing for a tax on the gross earnings of corporations, and he hopes to show that the President's proposal is merely a modification of his method of raising revenue. Mr. Bailey has declared his determination to obtain a direct vote on his income tax amendment, either in committee of the whole or in the Senate, but some of the Democrats are urging him to withdraw his amendment so that he can offer it later as a substitute for the Taft corporation tax proposition. The prediction is made, however, that even if they do succeed in getting a direct vote on the income amendment it will command less than eleven votes, than the majority.

The policy to be pursued by the present administration through the State Department in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States has been most explicitly defined by Secretary Knox, this week. This policy is to promote the commercial and trade interests of this country with the foreign nations of the world as extensively as possible, and in dealing with these nations the administration will adopt such measures as seem certain most effectively to promote the growth of foreign trade and under conditions most satisfactory to American business interests. The Secretary of State has announced that the aid which the department has been giving to American business interests in securing a portion of the Chinese loan for the Hankow & Szechuan Railway has been successful. The department is informed that the agents of the foreign banking interests in China have recommended to their principals that United States bankers receive a share in the loan, and that the Chinese government has expressed its pleasure at having the United States assist in capitalizing its enterprises. Secretary Knox takes it for granted that American bankers will be asked to subscribe one-fourth of the loan of \$27,500,000, which is being floated by the Chinese government, and the State Department will assist the Americans in securing a fair share of engineers to work on the railroad, and will endeavor, also, to effect the purchase in this country of at least one-fourth of the machinery required. According to Huntington Wilson, the Assistant Secretary of State, it is well known that the appointment of American engineers in China is extremely important from a commercial point of view, particularly because they are in a position to recommend the purchase of American material for construction work.

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Town Transcript

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
—
New Castle County, Delaware
—
S. FOURACRE.
HOME PHONE NO. 37.

The Post Office as second class matter
TOWN, DEL., JUNE 26, 1909

THE FARM PAYS
newspapers are full of about the great straw crop that is bringing more millions dollars into this and there are already signs to what may be expected in the early, sun-touch market. Even though it has vanished this body is so busy with work that no time is left over for its departed glory. The length of the Peninsula farmer is coming to his own, and yet it is evident that he has scarcely begun to dream of the wonderful things that the future holds in store for him.

The discoveries that in other fields have added to the convenience and power of men are no more marvelous than those that have come to bless the tiller of the soil.

There is more electricity now in the earth than there was before men thought of the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light and other marvels that are now as familiar as household words. Now science has touched the thought of the man of the soil and when he tipples the earth with the hoe it laughs with the harvest. He draws fertility from the air by means of leguminous plants and these plants grow all winter while the earth is sleeping. Nowhere is intelligent toil more liberally rewarded than here, and yet the good work has just begun. Time is at hand when even the barren lands shall blossom as the rose and this Peninsula shall be a garden, yielding ten-fold, as much as even the crops that are now making all the world wonder.

DR. T. R. WOLF

The death of Dr. T. R. Wolf, who for thirty-eight years was State Chemist, and a member of the faculty of Delaware College, is a distinct public loss. Dr. Wolf was a useful man, one whose efficiency has been too long recognized to need any comment here. He was a good citizen, earnest and progressive, and such men are not easily spared. Perhaps, after all, the weight of the loss falls more heavily upon Delaware College. It was to this institution that he gave his best thoughts and exerted his greatest energy, and his place there will be hard to fill.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S "LIST"

President Eliot shares the fate of every man who selects a list of books for the reading of others, an universal criticism. It was Sir John Lubbock's lot (now Lord Avebury) when in the "Pleasures of Life" he gave "100 Best Books." It was Lord Acton's lot when he named his list in 1895.

No such list is good for all. Each list but suggests Lubbock's look to solid education and had too much science and information and too little imagination and inspiration. Lord Acton looked to the historic view and had a general academic training in mind.

President Eliot had not. His list grew out of the question; Given a general education and training, religious and secular, what books will add to this cultivation and the higher sense of the world's better thought? The list had not primarily in mind education, but cultivation.

"Published without this origin and explanation, the list is distinctly misleading. Even for this purpose, that of cultivation, it has one great omission, the Psalms, beyond any book one of cultivation, apart from its direct religious and moral view.

The Bible and Shakespeare stand first in any education. They are primary, necessary and indispensable. They work for cultivation as well as education; but they are to be assumed for the English-speaking folk. He reckons ill who leaves them out. The list of ten best books compiled in Italy in 1893 had as its three, Dante, the Bible, and Shakespeare. These two led a German list compiled at the same time. They were to the front in a French list compiled by the "Revue Bleue."

"President Eliot, as the speech in which he first alluded to this list shows, assumed the fundamental, took the necessary foundation, which includes the Bible and Shakespeare, for granted, and then answers the question as

to books, which, when read, give cultivation.

"The books of high justice and lofty fate, like Aeschylus and Isaiah, are absent. So are all the useful information books, except Darwin and Adam Smith, both books of a century, not of all time and out of place here.

"But there is a lofty and serene view of life as the scene of the triumphs of the spirit and the soul, to which President Eliot's list leads. The Quaker tailor of Burlington, N. J., Woolman, had it as much as Marcus Aurelius or Epictetus or Plato. Penn had it. It is present in Browning more in the "Blot on the 'Scutcheon" than in "Men and Women," though why not "Pippa Passes?" Milton and Emerson strike the note. It is present in the Elizabethan plays President Eliot cites, even more than in much of Shakespeare. This high detachment from the narrow view of life is in all Eliot's list.

"Those who read the books, he urges, will not have information. They will not be able to pass an examination. They will be flooded by very simple interrogatories. But they will know the light that never was on sea or land and the vision will be theirs." —*Philadelphia Press.*

COMING AIRSHIP AGE

Preparations for the coming airship are under way already. Last week a young aeronaut took a fly over New York City and then turned back to the outskirts in order to avoid running amuck with the skyscrapers and landing several hundred feet in the air on a rugged roof.

In a few years such a possibility will be averted. The coming tall buildings in the great city are to be made to provide for the landing of airships. Next week there is to be opened on the top of a hotel on upper Broadway a new roof garden. In connection with the plans now being carried out it is set forth that the proprietor "is proud of a landing place for airships, which he says is the first of the kind ever constructed."

With the surface of upper Broadway monopolized by all sorts of moving vehicles, the horse and carriage being the notable absentee—the time is coming when foot travel on that highway is to be almost impossible, while the electric and gasoline machines will have to follow in line in order to make any headway. But the airship is to solve the problem.

It is to come that one who is in the lower part of the city, and wishes to reach an uptown hotel, may be able to take passage on an airship and be landed safely and without a bump on a great roof garden two or three hundred feet above the street. This is to be the exclusive method of rapid transit for those who can afford the luxury. And it may even come that a Philadelphian wishing to visit New York can step on board an airship and be landed in New York far up in the air, avoiding the clutter incident to steam or electric railroad trains, free from dust and all that sort of thing. There are many who can yet recall when the express railroad trains of to-day would have been considered the vagrancy of a diseased mind, and thus the practical airship of the future is not to be set down as a mere dream. There are great things ahead for those yet to be born.—*Morning News.*

DR. T. R. WOLF DEAD

The death of Dr. Theodore R. Wolf, of Newark, professor of chemistry in Delaware College and State chemist, which occurred on Tuesday, removes not only one of the most loyal friends Delaware College ever had, but one of the foremost chemists of the country.

The funeral took place on Friday morning with services at 10:30 o'clock in the Episcopal Church at Newark. Services will be conducted by the Rev. H. B. Phelps. Members of the faculty of Delaware College will be the pallbearers. There will be eight honorary and eight active bearers.

Interment will be private in Head of the Christians Cemetery.

For thirty-eight years Dr. Wolf has been connected with Delaware College. Through its ups and downs he stuck to the institution, giving the benefit of his widely-recognized ability and his counsel. It was a source of gratification to him, too, to see the college begin to advance and to realize the splendid future it now seems to have before it.

Members of the faculty of Delaware College, residents of Newark, and the alumni of the institution will miss Dr. Wolf greatly. He and Dr. George A. Hart and Professor Frederic Robinson were warm personal friends, a friendship enhanced by years of association at the college.

Among the students and graduates of old Delaware especially was Dr. Wolf popular. His ability was unquestioned, and his statements were taken as authoritative by the students who sat under him. He had an informal way and out of the class room that won the high regard of the pupils, and the student never forgot Dr. Wolf.

BIG AUTOMOBILE RUN

The Trip from Wilmington to Dover an Interesting Event

Middleton turned out enthusiastically Saturday morning to witness the fourth Roadability Run of the Delaware Automobile Association. Flags were displayed from a number of residences and the crowds waved handkerchiefs and flags.

When the cars began reaching Dover they were welcomed by almost the entire population with flags and noise producers.

William H. Jones was the first to arrive in Dover and former Mayor John C. Fahay was the third to arrive, but the first to get away. At this point Aiden B. Richardson was the checker and Dr. Charles M. Wharton was the timer. The checking stations on the downward trip were at Glasgow, 18 miles; Ginn's Corner, 15.5 miles; Dover 16 miles. On the homeward journey the checkers were at Ginn's Corner, 16 miles; Delaware City, 16.4 miles and Wilmington, 15.3 miles.

The sealed running time to Glasgow was 75 minutes; to Ginn's Corner, 53 minutes, and to Dover, 57 minutes. Homeward the time was to Ginn's Corner, 57 minutes; to Delaware City, 56 minutes and to Wilmington, 55 minutes.

The winner of the roadability run was Thomas M. Wilson in a 40 h.p. Stoddard-Dayton, missing perfection by only four tenths. W. L. Hammond in an eighteen-horse-power Mitchell, was second and A. B. Hazard, in a twenty-horse power roadster was third. The run was most successful in point of finishes, of twenty-three cars started, eighteen of them finished in sufficient time to be legally counted part of the run. The sealed time agreed on by the committee was the checking stations at which a car was liable to penalty in event of a violation and penalties might have lost a man in the race even though his time was nearest that of the sealed time. The day was a most beautiful one for the run, and for the most part the roads were in excellent condition. The cars and a large crowd of people witnessed the start at Tenth and King streets. Here the mechanics were checked out one by one, beginning at 10 o'clock, and sped their way. All along the course decorations were prepared and farmers and villagers collected to see the cars pass in groups or in singles.

The cars finished at Tenth and King streets in the following order: Dr. J. C. Fahay's Stoddard-Dayton, 4.01 P. M.; G. S. Woodward, E. M. F. 4.27; Thomas M. Brown, Stoddard-Dayton, 4.38; William H. Jones, Rambler, 4.45; T. C. Bradford, E. M. F., 4.48; A. B. Hazard, Mitchell, 4.53; Mrs. Eugene duPont, Buick, 5.08; J. Davis Sisler, Stevens-Duryea, 5.10; William M. Jones, Rambler, 5.12; James F. Hoey, Franklin, 5.17; Coleman B. Harris, Cadillac, 5.24; Hugh F. Dougherty, Ford, 5.39; C. M. Beaufort, Mitchell, 5.45; Mrs. W. L. Hammond, Mitchell, 5.48; Mrs. Eugene duPont, Buick, 5.50; J. Davis Sisler, Stevens-Duryea, 5.51; William M. Jones, Rambler, 5.52; James F. Hoey, Franklin, 5.57; Coleman B. Harris, Cadillac, 5.58; Hugh F. Dougherty, Ford, 5.59; C. M. Beaufort, Mitchell, 5.60; Mrs. Eugene duPont, Buick, 5.61; J. Davis Sisler, Stevens-Duryea, 5.62; William M. Jones, Rambler, 5.63; James F. Hoey, Franklin, 5.64; Coleman B. Harris, Cadillac, 5.65; Hugh F. Dougherty, Ford, 5.66; C. M. Beaufort, Mitchell, 5.67; Mrs. Eugene duPont, Buick, 5.68; J. Davis Sisler, Stevens-Duryea, 5.69; William M. Jones, Rambler, 5.70; James F. Hoey, Franklin, 5.71; Coleman B. Harris, Cadillac, 5.72; Hugh F. Dougherty, Ford, 5.73; C. M. Beaufort, Mitchell, 5.74; Mrs. Eugene duPont, Buick, 5.75; J. Davis Sisler, Stevens-Duryea, 5.76; William M. Jones, Rambler, 5.77; James F. Hoey, Franklin, 5.78; Coleman B. Harris, Cadillac, 5.79; Hugh F. Dougherty, Ford, 5.80; C. M. Beaufort, Mitchell, 5.81; Mrs. Eugene duPont, Buick, 5.82; J. Davis Sisler, Stevens-Duryea, 5.83; William M. Jones, Rambler, 5.84; James F. Hoey, Franklin, 5.85; Coleman B. Harris, Cadillac, 5.86; Hugh F. Dougherty, Ford, 5.87; C. M. Beaufort, Mitchell, 5.88; Mrs. Eugene duPont, Buick, 5.89; J. Davis Sisler, Stevens-Duryea, 5.90; William M. Jones, Rambler, 5.91; James F. Hoey, Franklin, 5.92; Coleman B. Harris, Cadillac, 5.93; Hugh F. Dougherty, Ford, 5.94; C. M. Beaufort, Mitchell, 5.95; Mrs. Eugene duPont, Buick, 5.96; J. Davis Sisler, Stevens-Duryea, 5.97; William M. Jones, Rambler, 5.98; James F. Hoey, Franklin, 5.99; Coleman B. Harris, Cadillac, 6.00; Hugh F. Dougherty, Ford, 6.01; C. M. Beaufort, Mitchell, 6.02; Mrs. Eugene duPont, Buick, 6.03; J. Davis Sisler, Stevens-Duryea, 6.04; William M. Jones, Rambler, 6.05; James F. Hoey, Franklin, 6.06; Coleman B. Harris, Cadillac, 6.07; Hugh F. Dougherty, Ford, 6.08; C. M. Beaufort, Mitchell, 6.09; Mrs. Eugene duPont, Buick, 6.10; J. Davis Sisler, Stevens-Duryea, 6.11; William M. Jones, Rambler, 6.12; James F. Hoey, Franklin, 6.13; Coleman B. Harris, Cadillac, 6.14; Hugh F. Dougherty, Ford, 6.15; C. M. Beaufort, Mitchell, 6.16; Mrs. Eugene duPont, Buick, 6.17; J. Davis Sisler, Stevens-Duryea, 6.18; William M. Jones, Rambler, 6.19; James F. Hoey, Franklin, 6.20; Coleman B. Harris, Cadillac, 6.21; Hugh F. Dougherty, Ford, 6.22; C. M. Beaufort, Mitchell, 6.23; Mrs. Eugene duPont, Buick, 6.24; J. Davis Sisler, Stevens-Duryea, 6.25; William M. 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THE CANNON OF TERROR

BY CHARLES A. FOSS

For a week we had been leisurely paddling down the Big Fork in its course through Northern Minnesota. Between us and the large stream that marked the southwestern boundary of Ontario there remained only a stretch of about eighty miles, but across our course, we were told, was thrown the Big Falls, a powerful cataract with a plunge of some two hundred feet.

The first faint roar of the falls, indeed, had been wafted to our ears the afternoon of the preceding day, and was now continuously audible. Two days before, the smooth course of the Big Fork, meandering peacefully through level tracts of wild rice and tamarack swamp, had suddenly forsaken us. Since then we had been hurried into a long series of swirling rapids, the ugly rocks in which threatened every moment dire catastrophe to us and our canoe.

We would have "portaged" down the stream to the end of the rapids had we not been assured by Chippewas and "squaw men" that there would be little more calm paddling until after we should pass the falls, about forty miles away. Besides, the flat shores had been transformed into precipitous hills covered with a dense forest growth and as the Indians saw nothing in the rapids to terrify them, they had made no trails along the stream.

The prospect of a forty-mile jaunt, therefore, "lotting" a couple of pack-sacks weighing seventy-five pounds apiece, and a canoe weighing one hundred and ten, over bluffs and through a virgin forest, was abandoned by Bruce, Don and myself without much reluctance, and we resolved to let the river do its worst.

That worst pretty was bad.

By common consent, Don had been placed in the bow of the canoe with a punching-pole obtained from an abandoned tepee. His sole aim and duty was to keep his weather eye open and spear any evil-disposed rock that concealed itself just where the water split in V-shape.

Don was a chunky Briton, and phlegmatic. He was supposed to have no nerves, and that was why we put him in the prow with the punching pole. But after his first hour at this new diversion, and after we had thrice narrowly escaped butting head on to as many rocks that unexpectedly bobbed up when he was devoting his attention to their neighbors, Don developed something that, if not a case of nerves was as pretty an imitation of it as one could wish to see.

Let's go in here somewhere and rest for a minute, he grunted, as he warily spied another boulder, and then quickly tried to mop the great heads of perspiration from his face with his crooked elbow as he held his lance in rest for another tourney.

We went in somewhere, and Don threw himself face downward on the sword with a huge sigh of relief. When he lifted his face, his eyes had the look of a hunted thing.

Maybe one of you chaps would like to take a hand at the pole a while, he suggested.

Bruce and I hastened to assure him we had no desire to undermine his job, and pointed out, moreover, that for an apprentice hand now to presume to perform the work that had been so skillfully and safely accomplished by his veteran arm would be even more foolhardy than to swap horses while crossing a steamer.

My work, indeed, could hardly then termed onerous. I was middle paddle, but since we entered the rapids my duties had been narrowed down to sitting quietly on the pack-sacks as ballast. To Bruce, with his lithesome frame and long, sweeping arms, had been assigned the work of steering.

So we took up our journey again. As the day wore on, the hoarse growl of the cataract seemed to grow much louder. We judged now we could not be more than two or three miles from it. The stream was growing deeper and running more swiftly, apparently ceasing its brawling before it should bid the upper valley farewell, and make its dignified leap into the abyss.

A feeling of relaxation stole over us, a sense of duty well performed, of dangers safely passed, and of rest honestly earned. Don lifted his pole, which for half an hour had seen but little

service, and drew a long breath. Thank goodness, that job's over! he ejaculated.

We were in no haste, but we began leisurely to scan the shore for a suitable camp site.

Suddenly, as the canoe rounded a sharp bend, we saw before us two precipitous walls of rock, and a narrow vista of swirling water between. The river had violently contracted, and a swift current was rushing us toward the canon.

Head her for the shore! shouted Don from the bow, aghast.

With a mighty sweep of his long arms, Bruce pushed his paddle against the boiling mass behind, but the canoe hardly swerved.

A counter current, stronger than any force that could be exerted from the stern, was pointing the prow of the craft, and we, perchance, must follow.

Sit quiet, your fellows, yelled Bruce, from the rear, and let's keep her straight and steady! That's all we can do.

In another instant we had been swept into the canon.

Bruce's angular features were as gray as the rocks that hemmed us in but his eyes were like two points of steel and his lips were set in a grim line as, with arms stiffened like bars of iron, he pressed his paddle with all his strength against the current, that seemed bent on hurling our frail craft against the western wall of the chasm.

I looked at Don. He was on his knees, leaning over the prow, with his pole couched like a bayonet. All I could see was the back of his neck, and that was about the Rainy Lake region.

Luckily, there were no rocks in the channel. The water was too deep for that, but its green tide was rushing on like a millrace. Suddenly there burst on our ears an angry, appalling roar, seemingly not a hundred yards ahead.

The falls! gasped Bruce.

I heard a low grunt from Don, almost vicious in its intensity. I sat frozen to the pack-sacks with horror. We had not a doubt now that the torrent on which we were embarked was dragging us straight on to the brink of the cataract.

I laughed hysterically. By one of those incongruous freaks of the human mind in the presence of great danger, there had flashed into my brain the vision of the untimely end awaiting a bottle of pickles which Don had insisted on packing into our limited store of grub, and which he had managed to preserve through thick and thin up to that disastrous moment.

Keep your head, old man! Bruce called, hoarsely. There may be a way out of this yet!

A yell from Don froze the words on his lips, but it was a yell of exultation. Almost before it died away we were shot out of the mouth of the canon and into a broad, open body of water as placid and clear as a mountain lake, save for the eddies at the foot of the torrent. The river made a wide bend. Ahead of us, but still out of sight, we could hear the boom of the falls.

The sudden relaxation of the tension fairly made us weak. Bruce drew his paddle to his knees and began to laugh uproariously, but his broad hands were shaking as with palsy. Don remained immovable on his knees, but the long companion of his fingers for so many anxious hours slid from his grasp and floated away from the canoe.

It was he, at last, who broke the silence. His hands had been nervously feeling about the pockets of his canvas coat.

I can't find my handkerchief! he growled.

Then did Bruce and I laugh as immoderately as a pair of schoolgirls. To us Don turned a steaming red face, with a look of vexatious rebuke.

I don't see anything funny—begin.

Hi, there! shouted Bruce. Look to your prow!

A huge rock had suddenly lifted its slipper, rounded side dead ahead. In lieu of the abandoned pole, Don hastily fumbled for his paddle. Before he could get hold of it, we had struck the obstruction. It tilted us over at a perilous angle for a moment, and then we slid off without damage.

I say, fellows, sang out Bruce, who was gazing into the transparent depths, somebody else hasn't been as fortunate as we in this spot!

We backed the canoe and gaz-

ed where he pointed. On the bed of white sand, beneath twenty feet of water, there reposed a modest assortment of tinware, including a couple of plates, a battered cup, and some disreputable knives and forks.

It's the party ahead of us, remarked Don.

All the way down the Big Fork we had learned from the Indians and from the few squatters along its shores that a party of three young fellows in a birch-bark canoe were about a two-days' journey ahead of us, but we had never been able to come up with them. At one landing-place we had been told by a settler who understood such things that our fellow voyagers were a party of medical students from the University of Michigan.

If they upset here, added Don,

we ought to find out pretty soon where they got out to dry themselves.

As a matter of fact, a few moments' paddling brought us to a sandy stretch of shore, on which could still be seen the embers of a huge fire. Stuck in the sand round the ashes were three poles, inclined at an angle toward the fire, from which the party's water-soaked garments had dangled to dry.

We needed nothing more to tell us the story, but had it been necessary, it was supplied by a piece of birch bark fixed in the cleft of a split stick, whereon in mute pictorial characters, Ojibway fashion, the whole dismal tale was rehearsed.

It represented three dripping wretches just emerging on the shore, dragging after them an overturned birch-bark canoe.

Months afterward, as I sat at a hotel table in the copper country of Northern Michigan, I overheard a young fellow at the same table say something to a neighbor about the Rainy Lake region.

Luckily, there were no rocks in the channel. The water was too deep for that, but its green tide was rushing on like a millrace. Suddenly there burst on our ears an angry, appalling roar, seemingly not a hundred yards ahead.

Have you ever visited the district? I inquired.

The young fellow replied that he had. I asked him how he entered it, and he told me by way of the Big Fork the preceding autumn. There were three in the party, he said.

You had at least one very thrilling experience, I remarked, quietly, as I reached for the catsup.

You were nearly scared to death going through the canon above the Big Falls, and to make matters worse, just as you were safely out of it, your canoe struck a big rock and turned turtle.

You lost most of your silverware,

and had an uncomfortable time generally, until you managed to get on a sand-bar and dry yourself, although I have often wondered since whether you had taken the precaution to wrap your matches in oilskin.

The young fellow looked at me in astonishment. That's right, he exclaimed, but how did you come to know about it?

You shouldn't write letters on birch bark and leave them lying around loose if you don't expect people to read them, I suggested;

and then, seeing the look of amazement deepen on his face, I told him, too, the story of our experience in the Canon of Terror.

I laughed hysterically. By one of those incongruous freaks of the human mind in the presence of great danger, there had flashed into my brain the vision of the untimely end awaiting a bottle of pickles which Don had insisted on packing into our limited store of grub, and which he had managed to preserve through thick and thin up to that disastrous moment.

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SEA WEED STEAL OYSTERS

A sea weed has invaded the oyster beds of France and carried off 400,000 oysters. It has carried them bodily, as a thief would do. The minute seeds of this weed float up the English Channel in the current of the Gulf Stream, settle on oysters in the Breton beds of Morbihan, Quiberon and Belle Isle, and grow to the size of a duck's egg. They are full of water, but at maturity the water evaporates and air takes its place. The egg-shaped sea weed is then a balloon, and like a balloon, it lifts its oyster from the bottom and bears it out to sea.

SEA LION OF COMPASS

In Australia there are auto which build their nests along a north and south line so accurately that a traveler may direct his course by their aid.

CORK CANNOT FLOAT

A cork carried 300 feet below the surface of the water will not rise again.

CURSES BLOOD, SKIN DISEASES, CANCER, GOUT, FEVER AND

BLOOD PURIFIER FREE

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased hot or full of humor, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, rashes and bumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, rheumatism, rheumatic fever, dropsy or disease take Botanic Blood Purifier Free. Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich. Druggists or by express \$1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases, as it cures after all else fails.

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